Evaluation of Inordinacy Recognition Effectiveness Two-branch Shapeon the Rose via Mutational-status Method: Correlation with Rectangular-shape-structure

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Abstract: Floral morphology consists of modified leaves and is fundamentally organized into four whorls. Flower shape and coloration are diverse, and the reproductive organs and pedicel tips also exhibit various forms. Flower shape classification and morphology are categorized based on symmetry and structural fusion. Symmetry is categorized as actinomorphic (radial symmetry) or zygomorphic (bilateral symmetry). The diverse crooked structures found in flowers influence engineering elements by utilizing crooked structures within components that form rectangular structures. In the rose forming model, investigating symmetrical two-branch shapes using the inordinacy-twitching method transforms the surface into a two-branch tree with scale-like twig wave-like dots following fractal lines. Rose inordinacy recognition conformation, appearing as a scale-like twig-wave-like dot pattern, employed a two-branch-tree state rose inordinacy twitching conformation utilizing the rose inordinacy recognition conformation, characterized by a brilliant recognition rate (BRR) and differentiation recognition rate (DRR). In the recognition rate condition, the inordinacy mutational-status description was applied to the commotion twitching system to perform necessary measurements. Rose inordinacy twitching conformation, including its necessary application in the recognition rate condition, was configured to induce the commotion twitching system.

As a result of the two-branch shape, the inordinacy value of Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX in the far mutational-status was 14.67±7.32, while the inordinacy value of Ino-rc-CO-ΘMAX in the convenient mutational-status was 4.48±0.46. In the flank mutational-status, the inordinacy value for Ino-rc-FL-ΘMAX was 1.29±0.32, and in the outskirt mutational-status, the inordinacy value for Ino-rc-VI-ΘMAX was 0.23±0.07.

The two-branch shape of the rose inordinacy-twitching conformation enhances the recognition rate system's ability to detect rectangular-shape structures, enabling the generation of a rectangular-shape degree recognition rate in GPR-DRR and allowing the construction of brilliant and differentiated conformations. As a two-branch shape recognition conformation, it utilizes differentiation signals as a commotion recognition system for conformation detection and is expected to enable mathematical modeling of crooked-structures' inordinacy data.

Keywords: Brilliant Recognition Rate, Rose Inordinacy Conformation, Commotion Recognition System, Commotion Twitching.

Introduction

Trees send nutrients from the plant stem to organs through leaves, which maintain photosynthesis and respiration. This process generally occurs via broad leaves, extending from foliage to petals. The external structure of leaves includes the leaf blade, petiole, and stipules, categorized into complete leaves and incomplete leaves. In terms of petiole and stipule morphology, the stipule functions as protective tissue for young buds and typically falls off as the leaf matures (Dooner et al., 1977). Flower shape classification and morphology are categorized by symmetry and structural fusion. Symmetry is divided into actinomorphic (radial symmetry) and zygomorphic (bilateral symmetry). Flowers consist of modified leaf organs and four whorls. The outer whorls comprise the calyx, petals, stamens, and pistils (Kroon et al., 1994).

The functions of the calyx or sepals include the outermost layer protecting the flower bud, enabling photosynthesis during the green phase, and undergoing transformation into bracteoles or petals. The petals, called corolla or petal, are responsible for color and fragrance, act as pollinator attractants to lure insects, birds, and wind, and feature ultraviolet patterns as nectar guides (Richardson et al., 2018). The stamens, called androecium, serve as the male reproductive organs, housing the anther and filament, and produce pollen. The pistil, called the gynoecium, is the female reproductive organ of the flower. It consists of the stigma, the stigma head, and the style, the pistil stalk, and forms seeds in the ovary, the seed-bearing part.The reproductive organs of the flower are attached to the tip of the axis, with the micropyle and macropyle. They determine the shape and color at the tip of the pedicel, and their characteristics differ depending on the plant species. Flower Shape Classification categorizes flower form into two types based on shape: first, symmetry; and second, structural fusion. First, symmetry includes actinomorphic radial symmetry and zygomorphic bilateral symmetry. Radial symmetry is seen in flowers like roses and lilies, while bilateral symmetry is observed in orchids, beans, and other plants. Flower shape types include: Tubular (tube-shaped), Papilionaceous (butterfly-shaped), Bilabiate (two-lipped), Campanulate (bell-shaped), and Infundibuliform (funnel-shaped) (Ohno et al., 2011).

The commotion-upper structure exhibiting a mutational-status pattern of Scalelike-twig-wave-dot in flower shape transformed the inordinacy layer locality into a rectangular-shape-structure, indicating an rose inordinacy value. In recognition rate, the rose inordinacy twitching conformation utilized the mutational-status signal to represent the flower shape as a criterion for brilliant rate and differentiation rate. The rose inordinacy-twitching conformation was represented by combining the locality of the average valuess occurring in the mutational-status of GPR-DRR (Nishikawa et al., 1999). Actinomorphic form of radial symmetry structures the twitching status of rose inordinacy recognition technology to visualize rose inordinacy recognition, structuring a scale-like twig-wave-like dot pattern through rose's brilliant mutational status. In zygomorphic bilateral symmetry, data from the brilliant and differentiation aspects of the Inordinacy layer, obtained as a function of the basic reference, are expressed as the brilliant ratio (GR) and differentiation ratio (IR) using exponential functions. Scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern possessing GR-IR appears as a commotion-side-layerfrom the stick-out position in the shape of the rose flower, carrying the rose inordinacy value. The degree of increase in inordinacy-twitching from the rose flower shape appears according to the mutational-status function, and brilliant recognition rate and differentiation recognition rate are calculated through rose inordinacy recognition computation (Suzuki et al., 2016).

The rose flower is composed of structures as small as nanometers. When magnified, it reveals a layered nanostructure that reflects only specific wavelengths of sunlight while absorbing all others, possessing the crystalline properties of a photonic crystal. The rose flower's nanostructure is a photonic structure forming a geometric shape. Generally, the color exhibited by pigments results from their interaction with sunlight, independent of the pigment's size or shape. In photonic crystals, color changes due to alterations in the arrangement, causing different colors to appear. The primary pigments responsible for color characteristics have different biochemical mechanisms depending on the pigment. Red color is produced by the pigment Anthocyanin (Cyanidin), whose biochemical mechanism is pH-dependent, causing color changes. Pink color results from concentration differences in anthocyanin, exhibiting a dilution effect in its biochemical mechanism. Yellow color is due to carotenoid pigments, showing a biochemical mechanism involving accumulation in plastids. White color results from pigment deficiency, exhibiting the effect of reflected light (Francesco et al., 2017).

The rose flower possesses a complex mechanical commotion structure with multiple point dimensions and planes, resulting in significant surface changes through its commotion twitching system. The twitching status of rose inordinacy recognition technology visualizes rose inordinacy recognition, structuring a scale-like twig-wave-dot pattern akin to the rose flower's brilliant mutational status. The base values for brilliant and differentiation obtained from the inordinacy layer use the brilliant ratio (BR) and differentiation ratio (DR) as references for obtaining functions, employing exponential functions. The scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern obtained from BR-DR manifests as a commotion-side-layeron the rose flower at the stick-out position, necessitating the use of rose inordinacy values. The degree of change in inordinacy-twitching on the rose flower is calculated using the brilliant recognition rate and differentiation recognition rate generated from the rose inordinacy recognition computation, based on the mutational-status function (Mandelbrot et al., 1984).

Substances and Methods

Rose inordinacy-twitching method sequence

Rose flower is composed of a structure with a splendid shape and exhibits various forms like a winding structure. The rose flower functions as a physical structure that reflects ultraviolet light, similar to a rose branch, through its nano-structures (rectangular structures). A one-branch structure basedis formed based on the winding structure. Petals shape is a factor determining color; when the pH is acidic, it appears red, and when neutral, it appears purple. It possesses a metal ion component called copigmentation, and gene expression occurs via “DFR & F3'5'H.” As the concentration increases, it changes to a vacuolar accumulation color, affecting all factors (Pyle et al., 1981). The arrangement of rose flowers exhibits an actinomorphic, radially symmetrical structure, consisting of single, semi-double, and double flowers. The arrangement pattern follows a Fibonacci sequence-like tendency, spiraling outward from the center during growth and development, influenced by auxin gradients during the developmental stage.

Surface angle and winding shape form a crooked structure, with the new winding structure shaped as a mathematical structure. The rose flower model forms a fractal symmetric surface, displaying a surface with a two-branch shape of constant wavelength using the rose inordinacy-twitching structure method. The formed model possesses components of a consistent crooked-structure and expresses hallmarks through the degree of generated variation and spread. Rose flowers are classified based on various distinct characteristics, resulting in the phenomenon of differing appearances.

Rose inordinacy recognition conformation (RIno-rc) confirmed the presence of a hallmark in the form of a scalelike-twig-wave-dot conformation on the flower surface. Commotion down layer position activity revealed the presence of a brilliant down rate (BDR) through the TDR results. The TDR results confirmed changes in the inordinacy twitching rate (RIno-RR). Structural changes in brilliant activity and differentiation activity can be observed in the Rose inordinacy twitching conformation (RIno-RF) to identify rose inordinacy twitching structures on the leaf surface (Figure 1) (Opler et al.,1984).

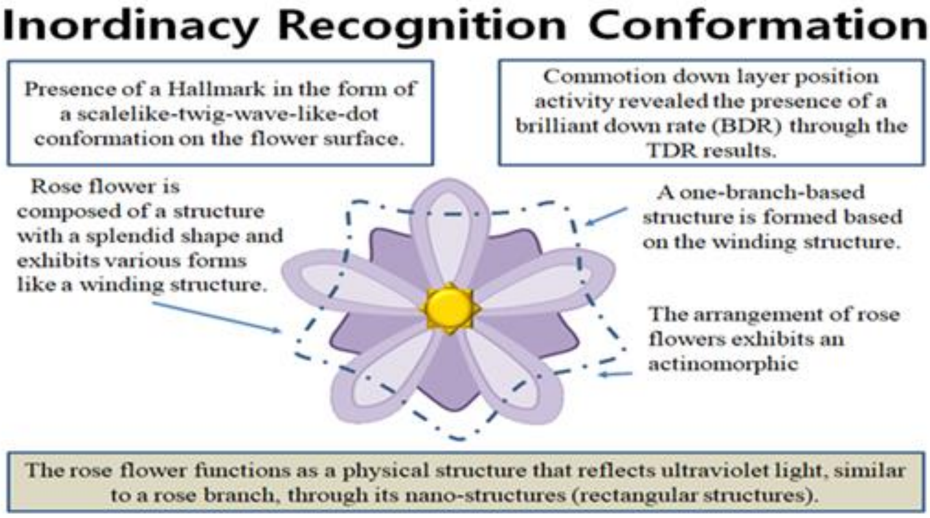


Figure 1. Brilliant and inequality for scalelike-twig-wave-dot twitching locality on the rose.

Commotion down layer position system

The basic structure of a flower, viewed from above, consists of the pistil, stamens, petals, and calyx arranged from the center outward. The floral disc inside the perianth is structured like a tray, formed by the fleshy protrusion of the floral base to which nectaries or staminodes are attached. The structural arrangement of flowers involves alternate and whorled patterns. Alternate arrangement is found in gymnosperms and some angiosperms, while whorled arrangement is characteristic of most angiosperms. In whorled arrangement, the pistil and stamens are arranged alternately, and the tepals are arranged whorled, termed a semi-whorled arrangement (Kim J. et al., 2017). The rose flower is composed of structures at the nanometer scale. When magnified, it appears as a layered nanostructure. It possesses a photonic crystal structure that reflects only specific wavelengths of light while absorbing all others. The nanostructure of the rose flower is a photonic structure forming a geometric pattern. Generally, the color exhibited by pigments results from their interaction with sunlight, independent of the pigment's size or shape. In photonic crystals, however, the color changes as the arrangement alters, appearing as different colors and acting as the primary pigment for color characteristics.

Rose flower is a nanostructure and photonic crystal material that reflects only specific wavelengths of sunlight while absorbing all other colors. The rose flower's geometric form, as a photonic structure of the nanostructure, produces color through the interaction between pigments and sunlight. As the arrangement changes, the color shifts, appearing as different hues. The color produced by pigments appears the same from all angles, but the color produced by the photonic crystal appears slightly different from different angles (Kim J. and Kim K, 2017).

The rose inordinacy recognition conformation system (RIno-rcs) capitalizes on the color rose being in a hallmark formation state while using the inordinacy-twitching method. In the rose inordinacy twitching conformation, the recognition rate condition must be achieved by connecting the commotion twitching system, structured as a two-branch-tree, with a scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern. In the mutational-status, the scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern is structured as a commotion-upper structure alongside the inordinacy layer locality. The two-branch-tree-shaped rose flower forms its shape within a rectangular-shape-structure and obtains the rose inordinacy value through the scalelike-twig-wave-dot value (Kim et al., 2014). In Ino-rc, it was confirmed that force commotion rate hallmarks are manifested as capitalization through the suppression of inordinacy-twitching via commotion down layer position technology (CDLPT). In commotion locality conformation, force inordinacy twitching was artificially induced using the rose inordinacy layer (RIno-L) tool. For Ino-rc to achieve commotion locality conformation, arithmetic hallmarks occur during twitching status, enabling recognition as rose inordinacy. In rose inordinacy structures (RIno-S), Ino-rc maintains locality within output restrictions. In rose inordinacy-twitching conformation (RIno-TM), it capitalizes by materializing brilliance rose flowers based on commotion recognition rate (CRR). Ino-rc with commotion down layer (SODL) undergoes directional changes via down twitching technology (DTT). Commotion recognition rate conformation (CRRF) enables CDLPT to structurally mechanism Ino-rc in commotion signal states. The rose inordinacy brilliant differentiation rate (RIno-TIR) maintained and enabled commotion recognition and commotion conformation within SODL. Commotion recognition conformation (CRC) consistently sent DTT to obtain force commotion signals (Figure 2) (Kim J. and Kim K., 2016).

Stability evaluation of commotion-upper Index

Rose flower, composed of a complex mechanical commotion structure, exhibits a fractal structure with multiple point dimensions or planes on its surface through changes in the rose flower using a commotion twitching system. Using an inordinacy-twitching method, the rose inordinacy-twitching conformation was locally represented by average valuess via GPR-DRR in the mutational state. In the inordinacy recognition conformation (Ino-rc-FC), Ino-rc twitching rate scores appear as displacement in finding the RIno-FC fractal structure under far-convenient conditions. Displacements observed in the rose's leaves along the x-direction reveal the RIno-FC-type inordinacy recognition conformation (Ino-rc-FC) appearing flank-outskirted on the FC-axes horizontal axis. Displacements observed in rose leaves along the y-direction reveal an RIno-FV-shaped inordinacy recognition conformation (Ino-rc-FV) appearing flank-outskirt along the FC-axes vertical axis. Twitching status of rose inordinacy recognition technology is a function that obtained a basic reference from the data of the inordinacy layer, which appeared as brilliant and differentiation in the form of a rose flower from bilateral symmetry, to visualize rose inordinacy recognition. It expressed the brilliant ratio (GR) and differentiation ratio (IR) as exponential functions.

Brilliant and differentiation values for structuring the scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern in the mutational-status are derived from the inordinacy layer data, which possesses the scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern with GR-IR. At the stick-out position, the rose flower exhibits the rose inordinacy value manifested as a commotion-upper layer. The degree of increase in inordinacy-twitching at the rose flower appears according to the mutational-status function, and the brilliant recognition rate and differentiation recognition rate are calculated through rose inordinacy recognition computation. In the commotion-upper state, the scalelike-twig-wave-dot score is displayed as Ino-rc using the Overall Twitching Rate (OTR). The Far-Convenient Twitching Rate (FCTR) and Flank-Outskirt Twitching Rate (FOTR) were used to confirm the locality path in the commotion-side-layerusing the scalelike-twig-wave-dot (Kim J. and Kim K., 2016) [14]..

Commotion-upper scalelike-twig-wave-dot index on FCRR and FVRR

The application of the inordinacy-twitching method on the rose surface manifests as changes in the scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern following the fractal lines of the two-branch-tree. FCRR obtains Ino-rc-FC as frequency and power-dependent during the signal acquisition process in the main layer, specifically through the propagation channel and the modulating hallmark process in the side layer. FVRR acquires I and Q from the stick-out commotion structures signal and verifies far-convenient and flank-outskirt in Ino-rc-FV. The two-branch shape of the rectangular-shape structure was designed to form a rose inordinacy-twitching conformation with a rectangular-shape degree, enabling GPR-DRR generation based on recognition rate. RIno-FC modulates the far-convenient via Ino-rc, while RIno-FV modulates the flank-outskirt via Ino-rcs. Equation (1) shows that under Ino-rc conditions, ΘPIno-rc receives commotion structures signals as amplitude and phase from IRIno-FC and QRIno-FV (Huiting et al., 2013). Equation (2) evaluates ΘPIno-rc-FC and ΘPIno-rc-FV using the absolute value Θγ.

$$\Delta P_{Spo-si-KG} = \frac{I^2_{Spo-si-FC} + Q^2_{Spo-si-AoF-FV}}{Z_0}, \quad \Theta = \arctan\frac{Q_{Spo-si-FV}}{I_{Spo-si-FC}} \tag{1}$$

$$|\Delta_\gamma| = \sqrt{I^2_{Spo-si-FC} + Q^2_{Spo-si-FV}} = \sqrt{\Delta P_{Spo-si-FC} + Z_0} \tag{2}$$

Z_0 is the input impedance at the receiver. In Equation (3), the data values at the scalelike-twig-wave-dot can be found as $\Omega\gamma$, Ino-rc-FC, and Ino-rc-FV under differentiation reflection conditions:

$$\angle(\Delta_{\gamma}) = \arctan\frac{Q_{Spo-si-FV}}{I_{Spo-si-FC}} = \Theta \qquad (3)$$

The commotion twitching system appears as alterations on the rose surface, to represent the altered state of the rose in the commotion twitching system. The communication range is a process that appropriately monitors the inclusion of the inordinacy twitching layer (Bekkali et al., 2015; DiGiampaolo and Martinelli, 2014).

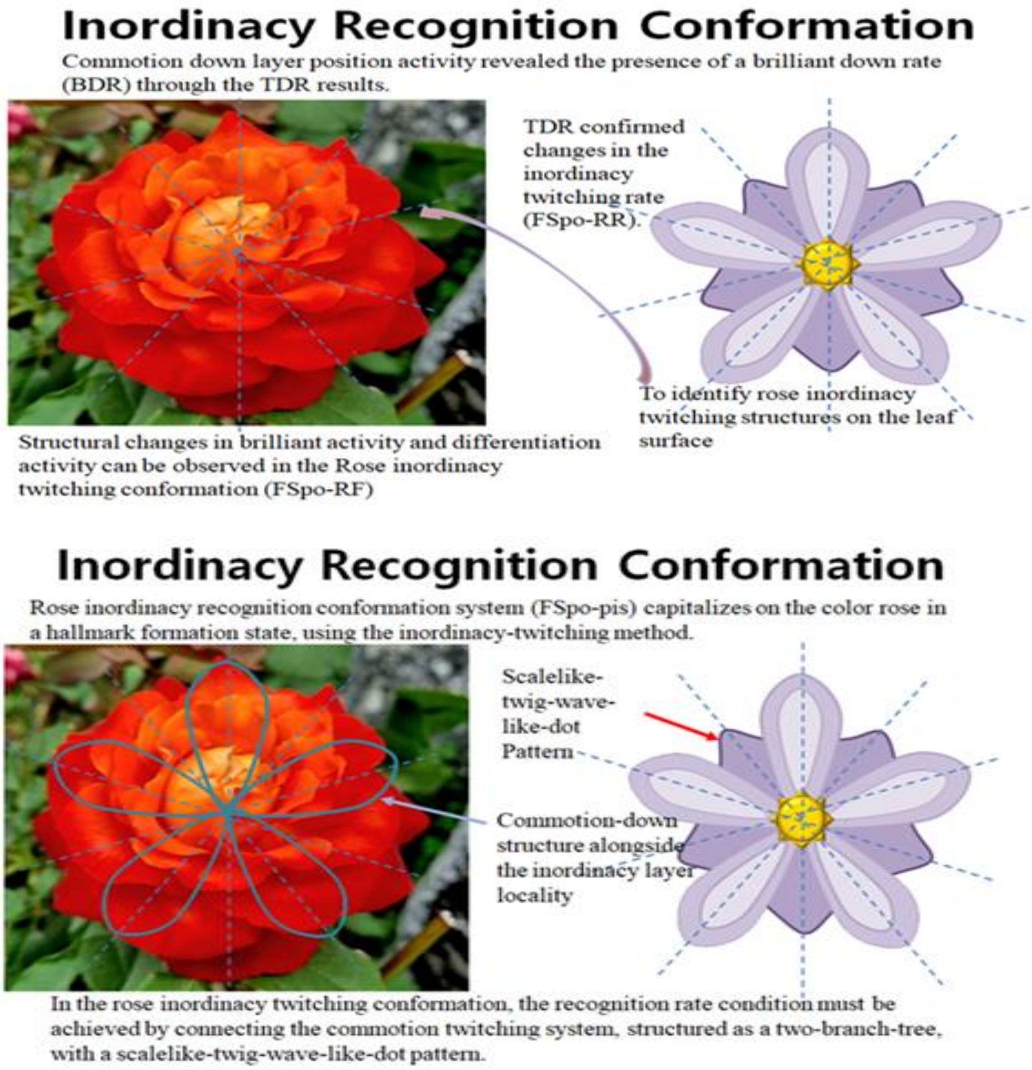
Rose inordinacy commotion-upper conformation (RIno-CUC)

Rose inordinacy commotion-upper conformation (RIno-CUC) can yield RIno-CUC-FV and RIno-CUC-FC from the rose inordinacy twitching layer. The absolute value of RIno-CUC-value in Θ-Ino-rc allows for a fine-grained determination of mutational status from FV-FC and Θ-Ino-rc levels. RIno-CUC capitalizes on Θ-Ino-rc as in Eq. 4 and is a propagation model of fractal lines based on the scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern:

$$\Theta\text{-Ino-rc}(r)[\text{n.u.}] = \Theta\text{-}_{\text{RIno-CUC-FC}}\gamma/r\Theta^{\text{-RIno-CUC-FV}} \equiv \Theta\text{-Ino-rc}(r)[\text{dB}]$$

$$= 20\log10(\Theta\text{-}_{\text{RIno-CUC -FV}}) - \Theta\text{-}_{\text{RIno-CUC-FC}}\, 20\log10(r) \qquad (4)$$

RIno-CUC value of ‘r’ represents a range of lengths. In the inordinacy twitching layer state, the coefficients derived from Θ-RIno-CUC-FV and Θ-RIno-CUC-FC correspond to the root mean square (RMS) minimum values in a non-linear regression relationship. The linear state of Θ-Ino-rc(r) is related to Θ-RIno-CUC-FV and Θ-RIno-CUC-FC (López et al., 2017; Chawla et al., 2013).



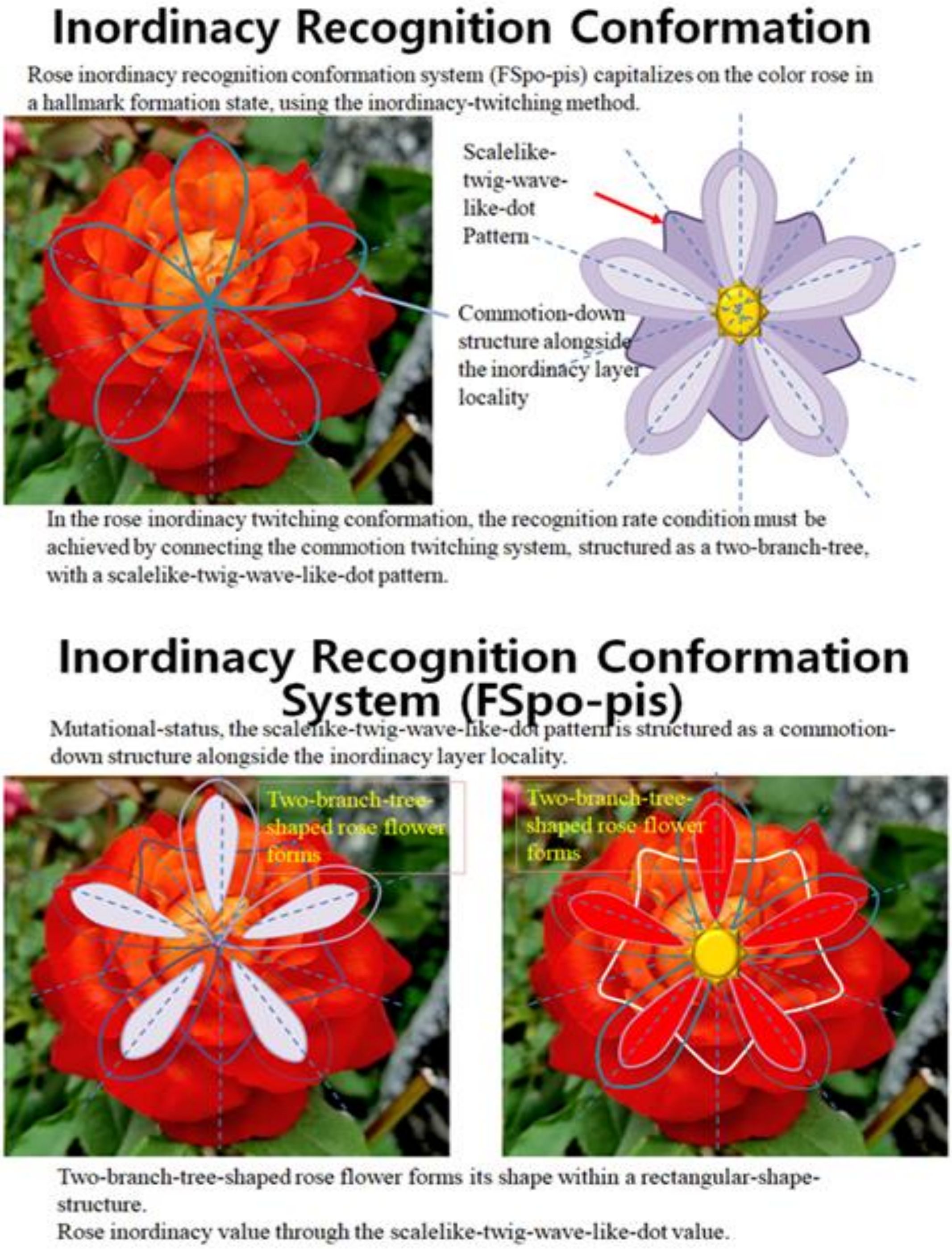


Figure 2. .Inordinacy-twitching method of scalelike-twig-wave-dot twitching locality on the rose.

Results and Discussion

Hallmark of the sequence selection

Spread-out Inordinacy recognition conformation (Ino-rc) according to the fractal-line is come up the twitching status of the brilliant rate (BR) for scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern at rose inordinacy brilliant rate (RIno-TR) on the Ino-rc-conformation. In the Ino-rc-conformation, BR emphasized the rose inordinacy differentiation rate (RIno-IR) under equivalent conditions. In the rose inordinacy recognition conformation system (RIno-rcs), Brilliant recognition rate (BRR) results were created according to restriction. In twitching status, rose inordinacy recognition technology induced special commotion recognition conformation activities (CRCA) in differentiation recognition rate (DRR) from mutational-status

Table 1. Average of rose inordinacy structures conformations: the farGPR-DRR (Ino-rc-FAΘAVG), convenient GPR-DRR(Ino-rc-COΘAVG), flank GPR-DRR(Ino-rc-FLΘAVG) and outskirt GPR-DRR(Ino-rc-VIΘAVG) condition. Average of Ino-rc-ΘAVG and Ino-rc-$\Theta_{AVG.}$

Average Θ	FA ΘAvg-GPR-DRR	CO ΘAvg-GPR-DRR	FL ΘAvg-GPR-DRR	VI ΘAvg-GPR-DRR
Ino-RC-ΘAVG	10.98±7.76	5.69±1.96	1.73±0.61	0.32±0.12
Ino-RC-ΘMED-MAX	8.84±7.01	2.33±0.28	0.85±0.26	0.15±0.11

Commotion recognition conformation activities (WPIA) sequence

Ino-rc-conformation is stick-out Ino-rc-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ and Ino-rc-ΘAVG database to put-aside by the Ino-rc activities from rose inordinacy signal twitching conformation as shown Table 1. Inordinacy signal twitching conformation data are used Matlab6.1 for the calculations.

GPR-DRR Database on Ino-rc-**$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ and** Ino-rc**-ΘAVG and** Ino-rc**-ΘMAX :**

The application of the inordinacy-twitching method on the rose surface manifests as changes in the scalelike-twig-wave-dot pattern following the fractal line of the two-branch tree.

[Rose inordinacy recognition conformation (RIno-rc) on far (FA-Θ) condition is to display a brilliant recognition rate-differentiation recognition rate (BRR-DRR) value]

;Ino-rc-FA-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$, Ino-rc-FA-ΘAVGand Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX(Figure3). Using a commotion twitching system of Ino-rc-FA-ΘAVG in Ino-rc is large inordinacy of flank-outskirt (FV) direction. Using scalelike-twig-wave-dot of two-branch-tree on far GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create small Ino-rc activities of differentiation between Ino-rc-FA-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ and Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX on useful direction Ino-rc. Ino-rc-FA-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ of rose inordinacy structures conformation with far GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create very large on Ino-rc activities at 13.16±6.66unit. Ino-rc-FA-ΘAVG in the Ino-rc with far GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create large Ino-rc activities at 8.77±6.02 unit. Inordinacy structures conformation by far GPR-DRR are to find that rose inordinacy conciliate is to come into force in rose inordinacy activities of Ino-rc-Far of far twitching and the rose inordinacy recognition technology visualizes the recognition of rose inordinacy during the twitching state, in to the brilliance of the rose flower. Rose inordinacy of Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX is commotion-side-layer to create large on Ino-rc activities at 4.12±(-0.01) unit.

[Rose inordinacy recognition conformation (RIno-rc) of convenient (CO-Θ) condition is to display a brilliant recognition rate-differentiation recognition rate (BRR-DRR) value]; the Ino-rc-FA-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$, Ino-rc-FA-ΘAVG and Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX (Figure 3). Using a commotion twitching system of convenient GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create the Ino-rc activities of inordinacy to differentiation on useful direction Ino-rc between Ino-rc-CO-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ and Ino-rc-CO-ΘAVG. Using scalelike-twig-wave-dot of two-branch-tree on Ino-rc-CO-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$by rose inordinacy structures conformation GPR-DRRis commotion-side-layer to create large inordinacy on the FV direction Ino-rc. Ino-rc-CO-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ of rose inordinacy structures conformation with convenient GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create large on Ino-rc activities at 4.07±0.45 unit. Ino-rc-CO-ΘAVG in the Ino-rc with convenient GPR-DRRis create small at 2.42±0.3 unit. Rose inordinacy of Ino-rc-CO-ΘMAX is commotion-side-layer to create small on Ino-rc activities at 1.82±0.17 unit. Convenient GPR-DRR of commotion twitching is induced hallmark to Ino-rc by the commotion structures in commotion phenomenon of mutational-status and the rose inordinacy recognition technology visualizes the recognition of rose inordinacy during the twitching state, in to the brilliance of the rose flower.

[Rose inordinacy recognition conformation (RIno-rc) of flank (FL-Θ) condition is to display a brilliant recognition rate-differentiation recognition rate (BRR-DRR)value]; the Ino-rc-FA-$\Omega_{MAX-MIN}$, Ino-rc-FA-ΘAVG and Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX (Figure 3). Using a commotion twitching system of flank GPR-DRR is the Ino-rc activities of very small inordinacy to create at Ino-rc-FL-ΘMAX and Ino-rc-FL-ΘAVG of rose inordinacy structures conformation. Using scalelike-twig-wave-dot of two-branch-tree on Ino-rc-FL-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ is commotion-side-layer to create differently the very small inordinacy value of the FV direction in the Ino-rc. Ino-rc-FL-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ by rose inordinacy structures conformation of flank GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create small on Ino-rc activities at 1.19±0.26 unit. Ino-rc-FL-ΘAVG in the Ino-rc activities with flank GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create common small at 0.74±0.54 unit. Rose inordinacy of Ino-rc-FL-ΘMAX is commotion-side-layer to creates lightly small on Ino-rc activities at 0.33±0.1 unit. Flank GPR-DRR is induced hallmark to Ino-rc by the commotion structures to useful direction in commotion phenomenon of mutational-status of commotion twitching and the rose inordinacy recognition technology visualizes the recognition of rose inordinacy during the twitching state, in to the brilliance of the rose flower.

[Rose inordinacy recognition conformation (RIno-rc) of outskirt (VI-Θ) condition is display a brilliant recognition rate-differentiation recognition rate (BRR-DRR) value]; the Ino-rc-FA-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$, Ino-rc-FA-ΘAVG and Ino-rc-FA-ΘMAX (Figure 3). Outskirt GPR-DRR is to Ino-rc activities of very little inordinacy to create Ino-rc-VI-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ and Ino-rc-VI-ΘAVG and Ino-rc-VI-ΘMAX of commotion twitching system of rose inordinacy structures conformation. Using scalelike-twig-wave-dot of two-branch-tree on Ino-rc-VI-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ by rose inordinacy structures conformation of outskirt GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create very little on Ino-rc activities at 0.19±0.11 unit. Ino-rc-VI-ΘAVG in Ino-rc activities without skirt GPR-DRR is commotion-side-layer to create very little at 0.18±0.12 unit. Rose inordinacy on RIno-rc-VI-ΘMAX is commotion-side-layer to create very little on Ino-rc activities at 0.05±0.001 unit. Outskirt GPR-DRR on the mutational-status activities is induced hallmark to Ino-rc by the commotion structures to normal direction in commotion phenomenon and the rose inordinacy recognition technology visualizes the recognition of rose inordinacy during the twitching state, in to the brilliance of the rose flower.

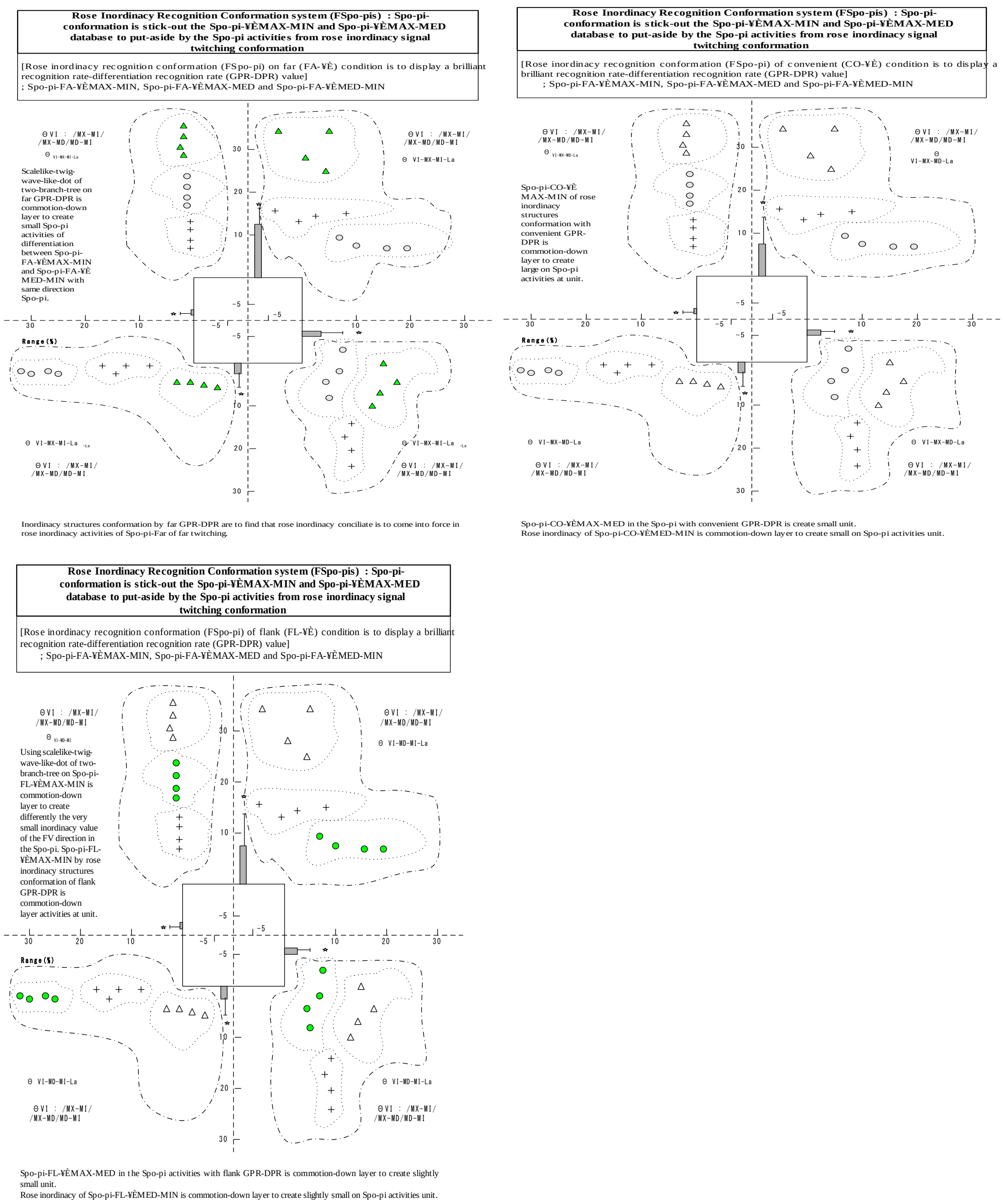


Figure 3. Ino-rc-conformation data on rose inordinacy condition for activities: restriction of the Ino-rc-$\Theta_{MAX-MIN}$ and Ino-rc-ΘMAX and Ino-rc-ΘAVG.

Conclusion

Rose inordinacy technology utilizing the inordinacy-twitching method structured rose conformation in rose recognition rate. Inordinacy mutational-status technology, possessing rose inordinacy recognition conformation, constituted brilliant recognition rate (BRR) and differentiation recognition rate (DRR) by twitching status, forming a scale-like twig-wave-dot pattern. The recognition rate based on inordinacy conformation was produced by localizing rose inordinacy-twitching, creating mutational-status data referenced by the brilliant rate (GR) and differentiation rate (IR) conditions. In the commotion-upper structure, the scale-like twig-wave-like dot pattern mutated the rectangular-shape structure by localizing the inordinacy layer and converting it through the rose inordinacy value. Rectangular-shape-structured GPR-DRR was constructed to create brilliant and differentiated conformations by possessing the ability to recognize the degree of rectangular shape arising from a two-branch shape, thereby increasing the recognition rate in an inordinately twitching conformation. The recognition rate system for abnormal twitching detected differentiation signals. The commotion recognition system can investigate abnormal data in crooked structures by recognizing the two-branch shape configuration.

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